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Thursday, May 12, 1904.

Those Spokane players appear to be rude enough not to care for Salt Lake's unqualified approval.

In traveling away from the enemy, Cossacks are living up to their great reputation for wild riding.

Grover Cleveland has written another article in his most serious vein, thus making it quite amusing.

But if Mr. Roylance yields to advice to be a candidate, will he be able to prove later on that he is running?

Some wheelmen doubtless feel that they ought to be allowed to ride on the sidewalks until they run over somebody.

Russians find that they were greatly mistaken in thinking that Japan could not drag guns up insurmountable mountains.

Will brother Taylor bring back as a handsome gift for the loved ones at home, a strong young lady who can help in the housework?

On the other hand, some people might like to see the World's Fair before its beauty is marred by exhibits of all kinds of merchandise.

How can the Democracy expect to please Mr. Bryan when it intends to be so recalcitrant as not to renominate the candidate of 1896 and 1900?

Democrats are going ahead with preparations for a party judicial convention, just as if they didn't know that partisanship in judicial affairs is all wrong.

Perhaps those Democrats who favor Maj. Dick Young for Governor want to be sure of the active support of the head of their ticket by the President of Ensign stake.

It now seems quite possible that the St. Louis convention will take into consideration Parker's unwillingness to express himself, and will not require him to write a letter of acceptance.

The gold to pay for the Panama canal is going out about as fast as it can; nine millions today, and probably as much on Saturday, or possibly more, as notices are already out for shipments on that day. Oh, well; the country can spare it, and it never will be missed. By the first of the new year, there will be more gold in the United States than ever before.

The Garff proposition for electric lighting for the city, while in rather an indefinite condition just yet, shows gratifying signs of life and activity. The proposition which the Garffs, father and son, make, looks good; it should prove to the interest of the public. The proposition to turn over to the city the plant after it has been run ten years, the charge in the meantime for city lights not being at all increased in price, but materially increased in power, is one of singular advantage, from surface appearance. It looks like the acceptance of rent as payment on the house. While it may be that there are disadvantages in the scheme that are not in sight, it can hardly be that they are very serious. And the project looks so enticing that it certainly calls for discussion and investigation.

Judge Theron Stevens of Telluride is unfortunate in his make-up in that he is not able to adjust his mind to a condition of affairs different from the normal. He refuses to hold court because of the military control, and breaks out into a spiteful denunciation of military interference. In this, besides showing his want of adaptability to meet changed conditions, he exhibits an insubordination which is unbefitting any citizen, and much more so in a judge. The Governor, in pursuance of his powers and duties under the law, issues his proclamation declaring martial law and suspending the writ of habeas corpus. It is the duty of the civil courts to recognize this as a legal status, as much so as any other status. If the Governor exceeded his authority in this, that is something for the courts themselves to determine; but for a judge to scold

about it and denounce a condition thus created, while the authority is yet undenied, is as unbefitting as it would be for a judge to denounce an act of the Legislature, not because of a claim that it is unconstitutional but because of a condition it created that was not to his personal liking. Judge Stevens should be enjoined from trespassing against the properties.

MONEY FOR IRRIGATION.

As set forth in a Washington dispatch in The Tribune yesterday morning, the operations under the National Irrigation law are being speeded by the Interior Department with all reasonable dispatch. The telegram recited the apportionment of funds to the different enterprises, and the allotments foot up twenty-seven million dollars.

The Utah project is put down as approved for a million dollars, and though it was not so stated in the dispatch, it is the fact that the beginning of actual work on the improvement awaits only the definite action of the water users in compliance with the law, in arranging the details of the security for reimbursement, and the formal application showing that all the preliminary steps have been taken and that the improvement is desired.

The construction work on the Salt River project in Arizona has begun; it will cost three million dollars; good progress has been made on it. The Truckee-Carson project, in Nevada, is also under way; it will cost three million. The Minidoka project, in Idaho, is to have two millions and a half. The storage proposition on the Shoshone in Wyoming, near Cody, is to cost two millions and a quarter. And so it goes in the several States, until the twenty-seven millions is made up.

The Department has made commendable progress in this important work. It is not yet quite two years since the law was passed, and yet here is a programme extensive enough to reclaim a million acres of arid land and give sustenance to half a million people. Though only a beginning has been made on this immense work, it will not be many years until it is all completed. And when it is there will be even more work in hand, for this is a progressive proposition; as fast as one project is finished another will be taken up.

The fund will be kept replenished, in two ways; first, in the continued sales of public lands which have already put nearly twenty million dollars into this fund; and second, by the repayment of the sums expended, by the beneficiaries of the reclamation projects after they are completed. It is therefore a perpetually filling spring of resource, and will be ample to carry on in the course of time all the land reclamation which will be practical in this country.

SHEEP IN FINE CONDITION.

All reports agree that the flockmasters of Utah have every reason to congratulate themselves on the condition of their sheep, the present season. The winter was favorable, the feed was good, there was plenty of snow on the desert where most of them wintered, and the flocks came out in the spring in good flesh and with unusually heavy fleeces. The lamb crop will also be abundant, and the ewes are strong and hearty.

All this is excellent. It assures great prosperity for the sheepmen, for the price of wool is good. At thirteen to fourteen cents a pound for the clip, the sheep will yield close to seventy-five cents a head, and this, with the increase, marks the present as a phenomenal year.

There is every reason for the flockmasters to be satisfied with their lot. With summer ranges in the mountains, abundant for feed, and a winter range on the so-called desert which is constant and sure, and often eminently profitable, as the past season's has been, there is little to complain of.

That little is the restriction of grazing on the forest reserves. But the regulations for this grazing are pretty liberal, while off the reserves it is unrestricted. Taken altogether, the actual condition and the prospects are great, compared with some other years, and particularly with conditions as they were, say, ten years ago this spring.

SINGING IN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

A dispatch this morning from Rome mentions a denial by the Vatican authorities that they had received objections from the American archbishops stating the impossibility of enforcing the Papal decree providing for the restoration of the Gregorian chant and the banishment of women from the church choirs. It is explained in addition that the decree did not demand the exclusive use of the Gregorian chant, nor forbid congregational singing, which would of course include female voices.

The understanding as to the latter has been that the stated choirs should not include women, and that women must not be the soloists or special singers. This is a return to the traditional attitude of the church in this matter and a condemnation of modern innovations. The Papal decree enjoining it caused considerable anxiety in this country, the inclination among the Catholic archbishops here being to consider the decree more in the nature of an administrative than a mandatory character; that is, to be carried out where practical, and where not, to do the best that could be done in the meantime.

Thus, at a recent meeting in Washington, the action was taken which is referred to in the dispatch above referred to. The conclusion of the Catholic archbishops, as reported, was that it would be practically impossible to restore the Gregorian chant and banish women from the choirs of the Catholic

churches in this country. It is this conclusion, as reported, which the Vatican authorities deny having received. And no doubt they are right, for while the conclusion of the archbishops might mean practically that, and probably did, the opinion would be formulated in altogether different language.

Indeed, Cardinal Gibbons did put it quite differently when his attention was drawn to the report of the conclusions of the archbishops. He explains the position of these dignitaries in this diplomatic form: "The letter of the Pope was carefully considered; attention was called to the prudent toleration of the Holy Father, who, while giving special approval and encouragement to the use of the Gregorian chant wherever practicable, is far from insisting on it exclusively, but dwells at length on the excellence of the sacred composition of the school of Palestrina and praises likewise such works of modern music as have in like manner aimed at expressing the divine worship in a religious and worthy manner. It was also noted that, while encouraging the formation of male choirs, he (the Pope) does not condemn congregational singing of divine services in which the voices of women are included. It was urged that measures should everywhere be taken to comply as far as possible with the commands of the Holy Father."

That is, freedom of action is insisted upon where literal compliance cannot be had. It is a significant sign of the independent action joined to the submissive protestation. It is this sort of thing that the hide-bound bigots of the Old World inveigh against as American insubordination; but those who object to it do so blindly, and without in the least realizing the conditions in and surrounding the Catholic church in America.

WHY SYMPATHIZE WITH JAPAN?

It is strange that any people should measure their opinions and adjust their sympathies in the present war between Russia and Japan, upon the labor question in this country, yet we have a note in which the writer evidently is opposed to Japan because "the Japs are the greatest enemy to the working man in this country." This is a great mistake, for Russia is driving to this country many more persons to work in sweatshops and depress the labor wage than all the Japanese that ever came over. Besides, the war, so far as Japan is concerned, is to gain a foothold in and control of Korea, with a view to sending there her surplus population, thus keeping the overflow out of this country and other countries where they may not be welcome. So that even from the curious standpoint taken, Japan is the more worthy of encouragement, and her triumph should be hoped for.

But it is not that alone, nor even chiefly, which inclines the American sympathy toward Japan in this war. Russia herself is largely responsible for it. From the moment that she seized Manchuria, her officials began a systematic exclusion of and discrimination against American goods; Russia prevented the opening which Secretary Hay had arranged for, of ports in that province, even while nominally recognizing China's sovereignty, and though China agreed to the opening. Besides, Russia solemnly pledged herself to evacuate the province, and even set a date in the month of October last when she would begin the evacuation. But all the time she has strengthened her occupancy, and more and more has assumed the sovereignty of the province, using an alleged sovereignty of China only to save herself trouble and expense when she wanted something done, by calling on China to do it.

It is inevitable, therefore, that Americans should sympathize with Japan, which stands as the representative of the open door for commerce and trade, and as demanding that Russia shall keep her pledges. It is right, too, from the labor standpoint, for with Japan's success, all her surplus population and energy will be employed in the occupation and development of Korea.

OURS AS A WORLD POWER.

One of the strongest and best of the "going-away" speeches just prior to the adjournment of Congress, was that of Senator Cullom, reviewing the diplomatic triumphs of this country in its foreign relations, beginning with the McKinley administration in 1897. First came the series of events in connection with the Spanish war, the acquisition of the Philippines and Porto Rico, and the satisfactory agreement with Cuba.

Other events of importance recalled by him are the insistence of the Administration on the "open door" policy of China, our influence toward modifying the hard terms of the indemnity payments by China after the Boxer rebellion, and for preserving the integrity of the Chinese empire. Then, the controlling voice of this country in the Venezuelan imbroglio was justly referred to, and the part played by the United States in The Hague peace congress and the arbitrations there and at Caracas. Then, we got pretty much what we claimed in the Alaskan boundary arbitration, as was indeed inevitable if it could be referred to any impartial intelligence.

Finally, there was the Panama canal, in which the United States was promptly followed by all the leading nations of the world, and which gives us the right to construct the Isthmian canal. But all the same, it is a new thing for the United States to lead the world in diplomatic measures of any kind.

The conclusion of the whole matter is that the United States is a world power, whose voice must be listened

to, not only in the matter of the Monroe doctrine, but in all international affairs; and the nations are not easy in their minds until they find what the opinion of the United States is in every important question that comes up. And the whole of this triumphant situation is a Republican development of but seven short years.

REAL SLAVES AT ST. LOUIS.

From the Boston Globe.

Some of us can recollect when slavery was so much in New England people's minds and the discussion of the institution was so bitter that the figure of a slave was hideous.

But so few people in the present generation have ever seen a live slave that many would go a long distance to see one. To such an extent has the figure of a slave become an attraction that 100 slaves of the Moros have been brought from the Philippines to be placed on exhibition at St. Louis, and many visitors to the World's fair will for the first time in their lives see human beings held in slavery.

CAN'T FOOL NATURE.

From the New York Tribune.

The colorings of variegated foliage plants cannot be disguised by the use of colored glass. A curious Belgian horticulturist, after a long series of experiments, concludes that brilliant light favors high coloration of foliage. Trees and shrubs with golden leaves, when poorly illuminated—that is, through either blue or red glass—become green, or in some cases blanched. In no case did the colored glass have a beneficial effect, most plants, after a month's exposure, putting forth smaller leaves, less vivid in coloring. In some cases a very apparent stunting of the plant's growth was observable.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Sir Archibald Gelkie, in illustration of the liberality with which Scotchmen accept the Bible tells of a countryman who felt much aggrieved by the story of the fall of man according to the book of Genesis and would complain: "It comes specially hard on me, for I could never byrde apples raw or cooked at my days."

An English Judge, Lord Hannen, was celebrated for his kindness and courtesy to the younger members of the bar. Once he made a little speech to some of them that was full of hope and encouragement and ended with advice as to what to do with the first brief. "Read it," he said; "read it carefully. Then forget all about it as quickly as you can, for it's sure to be all wrong. Tell the court a plain and straightforward story, and when you've told your case go back to your client and tell him it was all the fault of that old fool of a Judge."

David Rowland Francis, president of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition company, was born at Richmond, Ky., fifty-three years ago. He went to St. Louis when he was a boy, and graduated from Washington university there, and entering commercial life, worked his way up until he founded the well-known D. R. Francis & Brother Commission company, grain exporters. He became Mayor of the city in 1885 on the Democratic ticket by a majority of 1200 after overcoming an adverse majority of 14,000 votes. Three years later was nominated for and elected Governor of Missouri. In 1898 he was chosen by President Cleveland to the Cabinet as Secretary of the Interior.

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